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MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY,.....AUGUST 7, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newsmen, or newsmen on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper. Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

DELAY AND PEACE.

At this writing it is still uncertain whether Spain has decided formally to accept the conditions upon which we will consent to open peace negotiations. Definite news on that point may reach the authorities at Washington at any moment, or it may not be forthcoming for several days. But there is nothing discouraging in this situation. As to whether Spain will accept the conditions in the end, there is, we are satisfied, no uncertainty. From the moment she overthrew this government we have regarded her acquiescence as a certainty. Since then there has not been a single development militating against that view. On the contrary, all the developments have tended to show that the overture was made in absolute good faith; that the Spanish Government had awakened fully to the hopelessness of Spain's cause; that Sagasta and his associates had even anticipated the essential features of our demands, and that they recognized that these demands were practically an ultimatum.

Why, then, is asked, has Spain delayed, seeing that it must be clear that she has nothing to gain by delay? This question, however, overstates the case. It is true that she has nothing to gain directly from us by delay. It is also true that she has nothing to gain through her European neighbors by delay. As to the issues between herself and the United States, she has, it would appear, all to gain by hurrying peace—albeit to gain by taking advantage of the present temper of the people of this country. And in view of the fact that the European Powers are desirous that hostilities should cease, she would further discredit herself in their eyes by resorting to dilly-dallying tactics.

But there is another side. It does not follow that she has nothing to gain at home by delay. When we consider the Spanish character and the political conditions existing in Spain, the policy of making haste slowly, which, it would seem, the Spanish Ministry has adopted, becomes more intelligible. Indeed, it may not be going too far to say that it affords additional evidence of the earnest desire of Sagasta for peace. During the delay that has occurred since Mr. Cambon approached this government in behalf of Spain, Sagasta, it is learned, has spent much of his time in conference with leaders of the several political parties. In other words, he has been engaged in an effort to harmonize the several political elements on the peace question. The indications are that in this effort he has been very successful. Just in proportion to his success will the dangers to the dynasty be minimized. But that is not all. Just in proportion to his success will also be minimized the danger of a miscarriage of peace negotiations through revolution. So, then, we repeat, there is nothing discouraging in the situation. Even a little further delay will count for nothing as against peace, but may count for a good deal in hastening that consummation and rendering the road thereto smoother after negotiations shall have been actually commenced.

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.
A Washington special to the New York Herald says Rear-Admiral Sampson will command the eastern squadron if such a squadron is sent abroad. The Herald's correspondent has learned from high authority that Sampson has received orders to take command of the squadron, and Commodore Watson has been designated as second in command. The transfer of Commodore Schley from the Brooklyn, we are told, means that he is to be kept at home, and that his former flagship will go with the eastern squadron.

If this be true, it is certainly not calculated to smooth the troubled waters stirred up by the Sampson-Schley controversy. There has been a strong public sentiment in favor of placing Schley in command of the eastern squadron, should

such a squadron be put into actual service, and if the programme outlined in the Herald's special is carried out, we need not be surprised if the gallant Marylander's friends are heard from again in no uncertain tones. If, as would appear, the administration has joined hands with Sampson in an attempt to keep Schley in the shade, it has made a great mistake. The more it lends itself to a proceeding of that sort, the more intense will be the light that will be finally turned upon the whole matter.

THE ROUND ROBIN BUSINESS.

Can the public trust official reports? Are they as reliable as the general run of newspaper reports? We doubt it. Certainly, General Shafter's reports as to the sickness of his men must have been wretchedly misleading—if the statements of the round-robin generals are true.

Up to the time of the meeting of the round-robin generals, the reports put forth under the signature of General Shafter were of the most reassuring character; but all at once Shafter's generals, not having read his reports, or placing no confidence in them, fell into a panic and soundly berated the President and the Secretary of War, by implication, for holding the army at Santiago!

Now, if Shafter did not know the facts, or would not tell the truth in his dispatches to the War Office, how was the War Office to learn the condition of the sick at Santiago? That is a question that will not down, and we doubt not the matter will be made the subject of a searching inquiry.

While it is altogether proper for Shafter's shattered and, we must say, rather disorganized army to be taken away from Santiago, our government is practicing a "fake" upon the public by pretending that it will supply those men's places with "immune" regiments!

We have no immune regiments. Most of the so-called immunes were enlisted in parts of the country where the oldest inhabitant has never seen a case of yellow-fever. Senator Bacon is perfectly correct in the letter that he wrote on this subject.

Of course, officers and men who enlisted in immune regiments, thereby declaring themselves immunes, cannot well plead that they are not what they said they were. So we suppose it is right enough for them to be sent to Santiago, since troops of one sort or another must be sent there, but it might as well be known now as later on that nearly all of them are in danger of taking the yellow-fever.

COLONEL TANNER.

The death of Colonel William E. Tanner pains a wide circle of personal and business friends, while upon his family it inflicts an immeasurable loss. He had a good heart, a lively temperament, and a cheerful countenance. Kindness to the poor and distressed marked his daily walk. He was also a devoted Church member and a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

His war record was one of duty faithfully performed. Very soon after the evacuation of Richmond he became a member of the firm of Tanner & Ebbetts, which later on became Tanner & Delaney, and subsequently resulted in the formation of the Richmond Locomotive-Works Company, to which he sold his interest.

Then for some years Colonel Tanner absented himself from Richmond and was in business at Duluth; but his heart was ever with us and he availed himself of the first practicable opportunity to return here. As a result of his observations in the Northwest, he urged upon the Richmond Chamber of Commerce the enlargement of its sphere of operations, and a letter written by him to B. F. Johnson, Esq., became the basis of a movement which resulted in the Chamber's quadrupling its membership and equipping itself for its present work.

At one time the Colonel was a member of the State Senate and for several terms he served as a member of the City Council. He was also active in enterprises looking to the development of the musical talents of our people. Indeed, there never was a day, so long as he had even a modicum of health and strength left him, that he was not at the service of his friends and the people of Richmond. Peaceful be his rest, and honored his memory.

WAS IT A PRIVATE LETTER?

Secretary Alger is now resting under the weight of a newspaper charge that the letter written to him by Colonel Roosevelt was a private and confidential communication, and should not have been made public.

We are unable to decide whether the letter was of that description or not; certainly what has been published does not indicate that it was marked "private" or "confidential."

But if the charge against Alger be true it cannot help Roosevelt. It may and will injure Alger, but it cannot relieve Teddy from the unmitigated braggarism of asserting that his men are three times as good soldiers as the other volunteers are!

The only thing left for Roosevelt to do is to kick himself severely, and then beg pardon of the volunteers whom he has belittled.

In these days we hear great deal about brain-fag, misuse of the brain, and the excessive strain the brain is subjected to. According to Sir James Crichton-Browne, however, there is something to be said on the other side. In a recent lecture Sir James declared that there were also great evils attendant upon the disuse of the brain. He did not, he said, know any surer way of inducing mental decay than for a man of active habits to retire and do nothing when just past the zenith of life; and, on the other hand, he did not know any surer way of enjoying a green old age than to keep on working at something till the close. He referred to Galileo, who lived to 78, Newton to 85, Franklin to 85, Buffon to 80, Faraday to 75, Brewster to 84 years in harness and with unimpaired powers. The lecturer declared that hard-working judges habitually lived to a ripe old age, and were more exempt from dotage than any other class of men.

The Indiana Republicans, in their State convention, approved of the annexation of Hawaii, but said not a word about the Philippines. What, it is stated, induced the convention to go a little aside in this matter seems to have been word brought from Washington by Senator Fairbanks to the effect that if the retention of the Philippines was called for in the platform the Indiana Republicans would find themselves out of accord with the administration's settlement of the war.

More cold comfort for the Imperialists.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

THE BANKRUPTCY HITCH.
Lawyers throughout the Union are becalmed on a sea of uncertainty as to the new bankruptcy law, and a possible hitch has occurred in the workings of the measure. The trouble is due to two clauses of the bill, being in conflict, and no one with proper authority has assumed to straighten out the difficulty in a way which will put all doubts at rest.

Tuesday, the 2d day of August, was the first day on which petitions in voluntary bankruptcy could be filed under the act which was approved July 1st. The bill expressly provides that "no petition for voluntary bankruptcy shall be filed within one month of the passage thereof, and no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the passage thereof."

This provision is all well and good, and of itself there would be no cause to complain of it. But section 30, perhaps added without proper forethought, says: "All necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying this act into force and effect shall be prescribed, and may be amended from time to time, by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Now, unfortunately for the prompt operation of the law, this august tribunal does not convene again until October, and the "necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure" have not been prepared.

In short, many persons think operations under the law will be suspended for four months and until the court again meets. Of course, it seems absurd that a measure of such incalculable importance should thus be forced to lie dormant for so long a time. But what can be done in the premises? Can the lawyers go ahead, use the dictates of their common sense, and prepare forms for the time being, and if so, will such forms ultimately be recognized by the judges? That is a question they would very much like to have answered. And so would the debtor class, who are writhing under the burden of obligations which they would fain discard at once.

The law, save in regard to the inconsistencies above pointed out, is apparently clear and detailed, and the legal profession would know just how to go ahead and follow its provisions. But, however irrefragable the arguments of reason and common sense may be, it does not always pay to take chances, and very few attorneys have filed petitions for their clients as yet.

Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court, in New York, announces that, in his court, any person offers to the Clerk or files a petition "no action will be taken upon it until it be seen whether it conforms to the requirements to be prescribed by the Supreme Court." In other words, he proposes to wait on the eminent justices.

Unfortunately, the hitch not only applies to procedure in Judge Brown's court, but to the whole Union. If his construction be correct, and it is but just to say that he is an able man, the country must be patient and do without a bankruptcy law until the autumn. Or more strictly speaking, the country will have the law, but not the benefits therefrom.

While we would not pose as a legal soothsayer, we cannot but feel that ere many days the public will have some authoritative advice on this subject, or that, at least, the district judges throughout the land will unite in one line of thought. And lawyers, who have much professional acumen, predict that the machinery of bankruptcy legislation will soon be running smoothly. In other words, that there will be no sticking in the bark on a senseless technicality.

We would call attention to section 67 of the law, which, by its retroactive operations, may afford protection to all interested parties in case of delay. Subdivision F of said section provides: "That all levies, judgments, attachments, or other liens, obtained through legal proceedings against a person who is insolvent, at any time within four months prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy against him, shall be deemed null and void in case he is adjudged a bankrupt, and the property attached, or other lien, shall be deemed wholly discharged and released from the same, and shall pass to the trustee as a part of the estate of the bankrupt, unless the Court shall, on due notice, order that the right under such levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be preserved for the benefit of the estate, and thereupon, the same may pass to and shall be preserved by the trustee for the benefit of the estate as aforesaid, and the Court may order such conveyance as shall be necessary to carry the purposes of this section into effect. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall have the effect to destroy or impair the title obtained by such levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien, of a bona-fide purchaser for value who shall have acquired the same without notice or reasonable cause for inquiry."

WAR NOTES.
While a Hobson sword presentation and reception was in progress at Long Beach, L. I., on Friday night, one of the handsomest young women in the room, a St. Louis belle, approached the Lieutenant and asked: "May I kiss you?" The Lieutenant is said to have blushed, but he was composed enough to reply: "I should be very proud of the honor," and thereupon he administered the kiss "amid the applause of the bystanders."

It is said that Hobson thus made the girl happy and that she is proud of her achievement. Hobson's views are not given, but we guess he can stand that sort of thing if the girls can.

The Spanish have a Molly Pitcher at St. Juan, in the person of a beautiful daughter of General Machias. At the first bombardment of that town by our fleet she gave proof of great heroism, and now she directs the practice of the gunners at the batteries. Without a doubt her example will inspire the men to daring deeds.

A cablegram to the Herald from Madrid states that for Spain to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico completely will mean that she will have to bring home about 200,000 persons. Where the government can raise the immense sum that will be needed to pay for the transportation is one of the things that is now puzzling the ministry of that unhappy and impetuous people.

General Shafter assures Secretary Alger that he did not give out the proceedings of the round-robin conference, and that "it was a foolish thing to do." Roosevelt's letter, he declares, he knows nothing of. So it is suspected that Roosevelt not only got up the meeting, but furnished the newspapers with the proceedings.

The boys of the country are going to raise \$3,000,000 to buy a battleship and present it to the government. Contributions will be received from good and bad boys alike.

The proprietors of mineral springs are

getting in some good advertising work by offering to send to our sick at Santiago thousands of bottles of water that will cure them in less than no time. We think a few bottles of our hydrant water would put them on solid ground.

It is not at all clear what is the origin of the trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment; but it is known that the color question enters into it largely. There is a company of negroes in the regiment, and, we believe, some of the white companies have negroes in them, too. We suspect that the facts are being suppressed by our government; meanwhile, however, the regiment is being put under new officers.

VERY NEAT.
The Fincastle Herald evidently appreciates the power of a soft answer to turn away wrath. Recently the Appomattox Times, in commenting upon an article of the Herald's, headed "Support the Nominee," remarked, rather tartly, that Botetourt gave McKinley and the Republican ticket a plurality of 120 in 1896, when its normal Democratic majority while it was a member of the Sixth District exceeded 400.

The Herald admits the soft impeachment, but says that since 1896 Botetourt has repented and reversed its Republican majority, and is now, the Herald believes, safely in the Democratic column. Then our Fincastle contemporary adds:

"We are not unmindful of the difficulties with which our eastern brethren have had to contend, and are glad to be assured by the Times that Appomattox will continue to be true to this party. We hardly expected anything else from the Democrats of that section. Had their candidate, who is a true and tried Democrat, received the nomination, the Democracy of Botetourt would have given him an earnest support."

Nothing could be neater than that.

Teddy Roosevelt, of Rough Riders fame, was afflicted the other day with a very bad case of big-headness. But his head is not as big now as it was. In fact, since Secretary Alger sent it a squeeze and reduced it to its common-sense size, it is hardly visible on the horizon. At one time he was a promising star for promotion, military and political. He had prospects of a brigadier-generalship, and might have been made administration candidate for Governor of New York if he had not betrayed the fact that he was a natural fool.—The Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Oh, no; Roosevelt is not a fool. So far from it, he is a very brainy man, indeed. If he will but profit by the lesson that Secretary Alger has given him, he may rise to very great distinction and do much service to the country.

The Result.
This war may not increase our growth to any great extent. In geographic progress we may barely make a lap. But all the same, when European eyes are on us bent, we'll seem to stand out quite a good deal bigger on the map.

We've just been sitting down before, and having risen now. In all our giant strength with this presumptuous Don to cope, Amazed observers rub their eyes, then graciously allow That they'd looked at us through the wrong end of the telescope.

And that the world may always see more radiantly clear The trade-mark that in business our federation mates, Upon the glorious skies that arch the Western Hemisphere, We've blazoned it so he who runs may read—United States.

A Summer Wooling.
I caught her eyes, and then the flame Of love within me sputtered, And as each melting moment came, More glowingly it flattered.

Till, when with burning words I plead To make a match, receding, She fired up and warmly said, "Two-fold set her old pa boiling."

So Modest of Her.
He: I speak the truth, Miss, when I tell you that I wouldn't marry the best woman in the world. She: You needn't protest so forcibly, sir; I don't intend to ask you.

The Old-Fashioned Way.
Dumberton: There is one thing about this Porto Rico business that I don't quite understand; it is altogether a strange contrivance to the invaders, and I don't see how they can estimate the distance from place to place so readily.

Flasher: You don't! Why, that's done in the olden way—by Mile's-tones.

His Only Catch.
Reelman (to guest): Oh, I assure you that I never make a business of fishing; I merely fish for recreation. Mrs. Reelman: Yes, and that's about the only thing I ever knew him to catch.

News for Pa.
Pa: I understand that our neighbor's son, young Converse, has gone to the war to make a name for himself. Daughter: Yes, Pa, and for me too.

Literary Notes.
George Moore is writing a sequel to his new novel, "Evelyn Innes," which will deal with Evelyn's life in a convent. The literary periodicals are publishing portraits of Mr. Moore, which, if accurate likenesses, can hardly establish a claim on the novelist's part to be good looking. One of them, by Manet, makes the author of "Esther Waters"

Virginia Woman
Tells People How to Look Young When They Are Old

All Weak and Nervous Women May Follow Her Example.

"I was very nervous and weak, had bronchitis and a cough and was afflicted with female difficulties. Sometimes I was almost crazy. I took medicines with scarcely any benefit. A friend who had been greatly helped by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I did so and also used Hood's Pills and I am now feeling better than I have felt for years. When people ask me what makes me feel so well I tell them to take Hood's Sarsaparilla if they wish to feel well and look young when they are old." Mrs. J. W. BRINSON, 415 4th Ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Are sure, mild, effective. Hood's Pills. All druggists. 25 cents.

SORES LEVER BELF

On Baby's Face Neck and Breast.
Ran Blood and Matter.
Had to Tie Hands to Keep from Scratching. A Bad Case.

Doctor Did Little or No Good.
Cuticura Cured. Skin Now Clear

A SWORN STATEMENT.

When my nephew was two weeks old he had running sores on his face, neck, breast, and hands, which continued to grow worse. They looked like the worst. Sometimes blood would come and sometimes matter. He was awfully bad. Why, we had never heard of read of such a case. My sister had to tie his hands to the hammock to keep him from scratching himself, he itched so. He often rubbed his neck and face against his shoulders. The doctor did little or no good. "It came from the blood," etc. She heard of CUTICURA (ointment), and I bought her a box, and finding it gave satisfaction she continued to use it. The boy is all over his face now clear. In order to show you my good faith in this matter and how pleased I am with CUTICURA REMEDIES, I have taken out to above statements. EMMA FISHER, 682 W. 18th Pl., March 3, 1898. Chicago, Ill.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
County of Cook, ss.
I, Charles F. Vogel, a Notary Public in and for said county in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Emma Fisher, personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing statement, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that she signed the same, and that the same is true according to her best knowledge and belief.

SPRINKLE CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF BART HORSE.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle massage with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and most powerful blood-purifier and humors cure. Sold throughout the world. POSTER DAVIS AND CURT. CO., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

look like he had just been having "a night with the boys." It is said that Mr. Moore writes out his novels first in the form of a short story, and then builds up his books around it.

Anthony Hope will publish a new novel next year, and he has already christened it "Born in the Purple" a year before birth.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will be the American publishers of Mr. Leslie Stephens's "Studies of a Biographer."

Mr. Samuel Butler, who recently published an amusing book on a feminine authorship of the Odyssey, has issued a prose translation of the Iliad. He is also at work on an edition of Shakespeare's sonnets, wherein he changes the usual order of their arrangement, and attempts to prove that they were written between 155 and the autumn of 1558.

Miss Marie Corelli is again giving evidence of her genius as an advertising agent. She says of her new book, that "it will excite the clergy of all denominations a good deal." She also says that over a hundred thousand copies of each of her novels have been sold. And yet we, the English-speaking race, claim to be an enlightened people!

Various relics of the Bronte family were sold at auction in London the other day, and for infinitesimal prices.

Rider Haggard's new novel will be called "The Swallow," and will appear as a serial. That is, it will not all be swallowed at once.

"Pan and the Young Shepherd" is the title of a book by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the author of that successful novel, "The Forest Lovers." The new work is described as "a blend of pastoral, fairy tale, and masque."

The London Post-later says of Mr. H. H. Furness's first published edition of "The Winter's Tale" that it is "the greatest of all the editions of Shakespeare."

"Southern Soldier Stories" is the title of a volume of short stories by George Johnston, the Macmillan Company, publishers.

Thomas Hardy is engaged on a new novel, which, it is said, will not resemble "Tess" or "Jude," but will be a return to his old and ever delightful manner. The Hardy 12,000,000 out of the 17,000,000 inhabitants of Spain know how to read and write.

"The Patriots of Palestine" is the title of a new novel by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, which will be published in the fall.

The promised biography of Professor Huxley will probably be published within the next six months, nine tenths of the manuscript being now in the printer's hands.

Three stories by the late Mrs. Oliphant will be published, in one volume, soon. The titles are, "That Little Cuckoo," "Isabel Dysart," and "Dr. Barrere."

The new edition of George Eliot's translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" is coming out in London. The editor is Professor Pfleiderer.

Mr. F. G. Jackson's "Three Years at the North Pole" will be published in the fall. It will be illustrated with a large number of photographic photographs.

The July No. of "The International Studio" contains a charming article by M. Armand Dayot on "The Three Verneys," the celebrated French artists.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's reminiscences are soon to appear in the pages of "The Atlantic."

R. F. Penno & Co. announce for publication next month "The Real Bismarck," translated from the French of Jules Hoche by Mrs. Charles R. Rogers. The book is an anecdotal account of the intimate life of Bismarck from a Frenchman's point of view. It will contain some seventy-five illustrations.

A new book of Charles Dana Gibson's drawings, entitled "Sketches and Cartoons," will be published in the fall by R. H. Russell.

The Doubleday & McClure Company announce a new volume by Rudyard Kipling, which will be called "The Day's Work." It will appear in the fall.

"The Californians," a new novel by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, will be published by this month early in September. Mrs. Atherton has another book, nearly completed, which will be called "A Daughter of the Vine."

"The Life of Alphonse Daudet," by his son, Leon, will be published in this country, in October, by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The translation is being made by Mr. Charles de Kay, who is exceptionally well qualified for the work.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder has resigned the editorship of the Atlantic Monthly, and is succeeded by Mr. Walter H. Page, who has conducted the magazine during Mr. Scudder's year's absence in Europe. Mr. Page is a southerner, a North Carolinian, we believe.

MEYER SVYLE,

103 E. Broad St., Next Corner First.

Special Notice.

We Will Continue in Business.

We have quite a long lease on our building, and being unable to dispose of same advantageously, we have decided to

Continue in Business.

As we wish to start the fall trade with as new a stock as possible, we will offer our stock now on hand at prices lower than any

Representative Stock of Dry Goods

was ever offered in Richmond—Wash Goods, Shirt-Waists, Black Worsteds, Colored Worsteds, Goods, Ruffs, Mattings, Oil-Cloths, Hosiery, Laces, Wrappers, Blankets, Flannel Underwear, Muslin Underwear, Umbrellas, Corsets, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Silks, Velvets, Jewelry, Books, Handkerchiefs, White Goods.

Washed Dress Goods, that were \$1.10 for 20c.

All the Fancy Plaques, no matter what price they were, now 61-2c. yard.

Simpson's Solid Black Calico at 3c. yard.

All the Men's Slightly Soiled 10c. Percale Shirts, 30c.

All the 15-2c. Drop-Stitch Ladies' Hose at 10c. pair.

Little Boys' Galatea Cloth Suits, were \$1.50, and \$2.50, now 50c.

Large-size cakes of Good Palm Soap at 6c. dozen cakes.

Best Quality Table Oil-Cloth, 1-14 yards wide, 10c. yard.

12-12 and 15-2c. Torchon Laces at 5c. yard.

2-Inches-wide Linen Trimming at 1c. yard.

4-Inches-wide Unbleached Cotton at 3c. yard.

Large spools Basting Cotton, 4c. for 1 dozen spools.

Simpson's Rugs worth \$2.50, for \$1.00.

Full-Size White Spreads, ready hemmed, 33c. each.

White Spreads, extra heavy and large, hemmed, 75c.

White Spreads, never sold for less than \$1.38, now \$1.10.

100 Handsome Marseilles Spreads now \$2.98.

\$10 Handsome Marseilles Spreads now \$5.

Buy Linen Buggy Robes at one-half of what they cost.

Buy Blankets and put them aside.

Come and get Ladies' Corsets, the 55c. ones, at 39c.

Any P. D. Corset, that was \$1.75, \$2.50, and \$3.25, choice \$1.50.

Any J. B. Corset, that was \$1.50 or \$1.75, choice 75c.

Ladies' Fancy Parasols, in two sets, four for \$5.00, and \$1.

A Handsome Belt of Shirt-Waist Set free with every Ladies' Shirt-Waist.

Size 16x32 Serviceable Towels, 2c. each.

August and September styles Bazaar Glove-Fitting Patterns, 2c. each.

Remember, we wish to sell everything out, if possible, to start the fall with

Entirely New Goods.

MEYER SVYLE,

103 E. Broad St., Next Corner First.

trary, it will gain more. The editors have made illustrations a more prominent feature than was before possible, and those in this issue are in every way admirable and take in keeping with the character of the publication. The favorite Lounger gets the first place, to every reader's delight, and fills a larger space than formerly. We think the new departure will be a success from every point of view.

"Poe's Grave in Baltimore" is the title of one of the articles in the new Critic. It is a description of the poet's burial by one who attended it, who is Mr. George W. Spence, and who says of himself that he is the only person alive who was present at the funeral. The remains of Poe's wife, Virginia Clemm, are in the same grave, having been placed there by Mr. Spence, who says that they "were sent on through the interest of Mr. George W. Childs, and they came in a small package not much bigger than a cigar-box." The article is illustrated with a portrait of Poe and a picture of his tomb, which appears to be quite handsome. A movement was started in Baltimore some years ago to erect a monument worthy of the poet's fame, and while the plan is now in abeyance, it is said to be certain to be carried out before long. Why has not Richmond thereby the necessity for resourcing to force, and as they succeeded in this better than we did, we must confess that they at least, understood this portion of the business—Spanish diplomacy, pride, obstinacy, and dilatory tactics—as well as we do.

One of the chief objects of our founders was the establishment of "a more free government" for a nation in the New World, and this is also one of our objects. It is to be hoped that we may be able to lay as sure a foundation for the future prosperity of Cuba and Porto Rico as the managers of the business did for us 250 years ago, and that the fate of the last lands rescued from the tyranny of Spain in America by the liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon may be as glorious as the fate of the first lands. May the immortal principles which inspired our founders be carried forward and spread abroad until the whole world rests in peace under their banner of freedom.

It is not only that the records now available enable us to rescue from oblivion the great difficulties which had to be overcome; to perceive the real abilities of the party movement; and to appreciate the grand ideas which inspired them; but we can see the whole state of the case more clearly now than we have so many of the same difficulties to contend with ourselves—the dangers of the sea, of the tropics, of the climate, of "the danger of the natives as well as of the Spaniards," while at home we still have opposing political parties, personal jealousies, etc.

The royal censorship over the press in Spain is probably almost as complete as it was then, and a history of the present movement would probably be about as unreliable as histories licensed by the crown of England then were; but as we are now under the "more free government," which our founders were then striving to establish, and to appreciate the grand ideas which inspired them; but we can see the whole state of the case more clearly now than we have so many of the same difficulties to contend with ourselves—the dangers of the sea, of the tropics, of the climate, of "the danger of the natives as well as of the Spaniards," while at home we still have opposing political parties, personal jealousies, etc.

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The spark which marks the ending of this movement was kindled beneath "the Maine," when the Spaniards, without any cause, sunk and burned that ship at Havana, the port town of Cuba, on February 15, 1898.

This whole movement, from the beginning to the ending of it, has been fraught with the greatest consequences to mankind, and this is especially true in the period of the actual taking possession of the land, and the beginning of a more free government in 1897-1898—when the banner of freedom was first unfurled in the New World. It is of real historic importance for us to have a full history of this movement for these 250 years, and the importance of having the history of our origin as a nation (1607-1824), which finally resulted in our Revolution of 1776-1781, and in our present existence as a republic, based on the records, cannot be overestimated.

There are many things in the ending to remind us of the beginning of this movement. In the beginning Drake, Hawkins, Somers, Newport, and other sailors strove the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and the Caribbean Sea with the shipping of Spain, and thus opened the way for our founders to lay the first foundation for a more free government in the first lands taken by the Anglo-Saxon from Spain in the New World. In the ending Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Vainwright, and other sailors have strewn the waters of the same oceans and of the same sea with the ships of the same nation; and thus opened the way for us to lay the foundation of a more free

CASTORIA.
The Kid You Have Known Rough.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*